CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT BUSINESS METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to management consulting and, more particularly, to a business method focused
5   on the business theme of profitable customer relationships.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Building profitable customer relationships is a complex
10   business process that requires a multi-disciplinary and holistic approach. Existing methods are based upon either an inside-out approach and/or a single competency, for example Customer Relationship Management (CRM), Business Intelligence (BI) or Customer Value Management (CVM). However, to achieve
15   the goal of profitable customer relationships, it is necessary to (a) know who the customers are (based on BI), (b) how to interact and collaborate with them (based upon CRM), and (c) define customer value using an outside-in approach (based on CVM). Traditional approaches have focused on internal factors,
20   such as increasing employees' productivity so that they can service more customers, or streamlining and optimizing a telephony enablement technology so that a call center can support more inbound customer calls. These approaches have typically ignored the view of the customer.
25   The electronic market place and e-business made possible by the Internet have increased the need for companies to capture and retain loyal customers. Consumers now have more choices and access to information for making decisions, so that

they are in a stronger position to decide with whom and how they want to do business. Furthermore, since consumers can now view competitors with a simple mouse click, the cost of switching loyalties decreases, resulting in a dramatically more

5   competitive environment for capturing and retaining loyal customers. This in turn has led to a need to rethink the traditional CRM processes (based upon call center, sales force automation and marketing campaign management) that are organized around internal employee productivity (usually called

10 the inside-out perspective). Hence, traditional business models for CRM are changing; in particular, the focus has changed from providing customer services (passive, outside-in approach) to one based upon building profitable customer relationships (active, outside-in approach).

15 CRM has attracted great attention recently because of the new economy companies and the Internet. As the e-business market matures and starts to focus on profitable customer relationships rather than customer service and channel management, it will become increasingly important that

20 companies have an effective business method for building such relationships.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a holistic approach to a business method for profitable customer loyalty.

According to the invention, there is provided a business

30 method (characterized as the Loyalty Suite business method) focused on the theme of profitable customer relationships. This method is based on a combination of the CRM, BI and CVM competencies. The practice of the method includes (a) construction of an engagement model, followed by (b) phases,

(c) activities, (d) tasks, (e) generation of work products, and (f) generation of technique papers.

The Loyalty Suite approach is to take a customer-centric view using a customer management perspective that integrates CRM operational processes, customer collaboration touchpoints and CRM analytical processes. It is this outside-in perspective and the techniques for determining customer loyalty that distinguish the Loyalty Suite from other CRM approaches. Practice of the Loyalty Suite method permits identification of those factors which engender loyalty from a customer perspective. This then determines the enablers and capabilities needed to (a) deliver loyalty-based customer value through a client's processes and/or channels, and (b) execute an on-going management system.

The customer-centric approach used by the Loyalty Suite creates a perspective based upon the value customers receive from a product, service or process. This in turn leads to the identification and prioritization of critical interactions to further define opportunities to create customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

Customer Value Management (CVM) is the core of the Loyalty Suite business method. It provides the techniques for:

optimized customer-focused strategies, plans and programs;

determination of cross-functional customer-focused processes;

customer segmentation and analysis resulting in a Customer Value Index;

identification of Customer Value Management processes; and

prioritized loyalty building contact points.

These are supported using hypotheses and data frameworks for testing hypotheses, templates to structure the analysis, examples of how to do particular tasks and technique papers of best practices.

The outcome of the CVM process is the identification of

the few critical customer value processes that must be performed, and which the business systems must be capable of performing in order to create satisfied, loyal customers. The need for these customer value processes leads in turn to dependencies and prerequisites that must be present in the infrastructure to support or enable essential capabilities; for example, organization/people, skills/resources, policies/practices, information, information technology and management/management systems.

This is done using techniques that focus on attractors and differentiators for high priority customer needs that primarily influence customer behavior to generate loyalty.

The business method for the Loyalty Suite is a set of pre-defined activities and tasks that are structured for repeatability. The method therefore offers the ability to deliver in a consistent fashion with predictable results. The business method contains three engagement models, for (1) assessing and developing a customer loyalty strategy and roadmap, (2) process and channel optimization and (3) defining a loyalty management system.

The Loyalty Suite business method of the present invention has several distinctive characteristics. These include:

repeatable engagement models;

engagement templates containing instances of best practices and benchmarking data;

focused activities that leverage business intelligence, CRM and CVM competencies that produce a customer management result for profitable, loyal relationships;

a work breakdown structure that decomposes a series of complex tasks to support the customer-centric approach and its use of CVM techniques and best practices; and

the use of examples, templates and technique papers, so that the Loyalty Suite is a work-product-based method.

Several tools are part of the Loyalty Suite business

method. These include:

an automated environment for downloading engagement models and their associated engagement templates to the engagement teams (at the end of each engagement, this environment will
5   also be able to upload the engagement team's work for intellectual capital harvesting and hardening purposes);

automated tools used by the data framework to test hypotheses; and

visual tools for automating the mapping and comparing of a
10   client's existing and desired capabilities, with reference to "best practices" (the resulting "loyalty index" is used to help determine the next steps for a client).

The Loyalty Suite business method has the following specific advantages:

15   The Loyalty Suite provides a business method for planning, targeting and managing profitable customer relationships, taking into account all the processes necessary to achieve customer loyalty, as opposed to the current market approach based upon a single competency (whether that be CRM, BI or
20   CVM).

The Loyalty Suite business method uses benchmarking data and industry best practices to provide industry-specific criteria for measuring performance. In addition, the Loyalty Suite business method is based upon repeatable and reusable
25   engagement models.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30   The foregoing and other objects, aspects and advantages will be better understood from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the Loyalty Suite according

to the invention, showing its three offerings that break down into three engagement models with a total of five phases;

Figure 2 is a flow chart of the process for developing a customer loyalty roadmap in three phases;

Figure 3 is a flow chart of the engagement model showing customer focused processes and channels;

Figure 4 is a flow chart of the engagement model showing the customer value index (CVI);

Figure 5 is a flow chart showing the development of the hypothesis and data framework;

Figure 6 is a flow chart showing in more detail the hypothesis and data framework;

Figure 7 is flow chart illustrating how a hypothesis and data framework are developed;

Figures 8A to 8F are matrices illustrating an example of hypotheses and data framework for a typical client;

Figure 9 is a matrix of data sources used to collect facts and findings; and

Figure 10 is a matrix of data sources revealing the need for external marketing research.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The following terms are used frequently within this document and are key concepts in the SCI (Solution Consulting and Integration) methodology.

Activity: A grouping of similar tasks, used to sequence work during an engagement.

Client: The organization or person contracting for services related to the Loyalty Suite offering features.

Customers: Individuals or groups that do business with clients. Customers thus have relationships with clients.

Data Point: Information discovered during the engagement.

Deliverable: A work product or set of work products provided to the client.

Finding: A conclusion developed based on analysis of data points.

Hypothesis: Tentative conclusions phrased as assertions. Hypotheses should be proved or disproved based on data points.

Method Exponent: A person who possesses methodology expertise and assists with the application of the methodology throughout the engagement. The Method Exponent:

(1) defines method adaptations required to meet specific engagement or customer requirements through the Methodology Adoption Workshop;

(2) works with the Engagement Manager to develop the engagement plan and define resource requirements and skills;

(3) provides on-site mentoring to engagement team (as a billable resource) regarding content of work products to be produced, method to produce them, techniques, etc;

(4) identifies and coordinates the methodology improvements with the method development team.

Recommendation: A suggestion for improvement or continued success based on findings developed during the engagement.

Sample: An instance of a work product produced during a client engagement.

Task: Unit of work required to produce a work product.

Technique: A guide for performing a task and/or developing a work product.

Template: A predefined format which may be reused develop a work product.

Work Product: A tangible artifact produced during an engagement as a result of one or more tasks. The work product is not necessarily the same as a deliverable; it may be an intermediate product not delivered to the client. Note

that the Work Product descriptions provided within the methodology are guidelines for the contents of the work products. They are not the actual work products.

5   Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figure 1, there is shown the Loyalty Suite according to the invention. The Loyalty Suite business method is based upon three engagement models. These are:

I.   Customer Loyalty Strategy and Roadmap

10   II. Customer Focused Process and Channels

III. Loyalty Management System

An overview of the three engagement models is shown in Figure 1. The first engagement model includes three phases;

15   Phase A, denoted 101, define/gather required data to develop a readiness checklist; Phase B, denoted 102, develop a customer-centered strategy; and Phase C, denoted 103, develop a customer loyalty roadmap. The process progresses from Phase A to Phase B to Phase C, with a "best practices" input to Phase B. The

20   second engagement model 104 includes the customer focused processes and channels. This model receives input from Phase A, 101, and Phase C, 103, and provides input to Phase B, 102. The third engagement model 105 is a management system for generating the customer value index. This model receives input

25   from the second model 104 and Phase C, 103.

Each of the three engagement models can be used in a "plug-and-play" fashion to create an end-to-end business method for creating and supporting a customer loyalty system. In addition, each of the engagement models and their corresponding

30   phases can be used as an independent, standalone method.

The engagement models for the Loyalty Suite business method are structured according to phases, activities, tasks and the work products/deliverables that are associated with each task. The tables that follow show this work breakdown

structure and the relationship between each of the engagement models, their respective phases, activities, the tasks for each activity and their outputs in the form of work products/deliverables.

5   Details of the first engagement model (the Customer Loyalty Strategy and Roadmap engagement model) are shown in Figure 2. In the process outlined in Figure 2, a strategy is developed for attracting and retaining customers based upon the business requirements and the customer needs.

10   In the process shown in Figure 2, the activities in Phase A are to define and gather required data. This phase identifies the data required to develop a Customer-Centered Strategy. The process begins by developing hypotheses and a data framework in step 201. The required data covers both the Enterprise Business Strategy ("Where does the organization want to be?")

15   and the Enterprise Customer Strategy ("Where does the customer want the organization to be?"). These strategies and their supporting data are reviewed in steps 202 and 203 respectively. In step 204, data gaps are identified and project recommendations are formed showing the time lines and

20   initiatives for both the client and the business. A proposal is created for the initiatives assigned to the business to gather the missing data.

       The key activities of this phase to support the Loyalty Suite business method are:

25   (1) Review Business Strategy Data ("Where do you want to be?): review the enterprise business strategy data for adequacy and ensure that the data is robust enough to help create the Customer Centered Strategy.

30   (2) Review Customer Strategy and Data ("Where do your customers want you to be?"): review the enterprise customer strategy data for adequacy and ensure that the data (a) is robust enough to help create (or confirm the existence of) an ideal Customer-Centered Strategy and (b) will satisfy the

requirements for data in the engagement hypotheses and data framework.

(3) Identify Projects to close data gaps to develop a Customer- Centered Strategy: identify interim projects to obtain missing data and to propose where the client needs assistance. This activity is not required if quantitative external market research is not included within the scope of the engagement.

These activities are tabulated in Table 1.

Table 1. Tasks and Work Products for Readiness, Phase A.

Activity	Task	Work Product
Develop Hypotheses and Data Framework	Create Hypotheses and Data Framework	Hypotheses and Data Framework
	Request and Gather Documentation from Client	Baseline Survey
Review Enterprise Business Strategy and Data for Adequacy "Where do you want to be?"	Gather Business Driver Data from Client	Business Drivers
	Gather Business Environment Data from Client	Business Environment
	Gather Strategic Direction Data from Client	Strategic Direction
	Gather Strategic Market Position Data from Client	Strategic Market Position
Review Enterprise Customer Strategy and Data for Adequacy: "Where do customers want you to be?"	Gather Customer Segmentation Data from Client	Customer Segmentation
	Gather Targeted Touchpoint Data from Client	Targeted Customer Touchpoints
	Gather Customer Wants and Needs Data from Client	Customer Wants and Needs

	Gather Customer Targeted Wants and Needs from Client	Targeted Wants and Needs
	Gather Customer Feedback Data from Client	Baseline Survey
	Gather Current Customer Strategy Documentation	Baseline Survey
Identify Projects to close data gaps to develop a Customer-Centered Strategy	Identify Projects to close Business and Customer Data Gaps	Project Recommendation
	Create Proposal for work	Proposal

Phase B is the development of a Customer-Centered Strategy. This phase combines analyses of the client's business strategy (and supporting data) and customer data to determine an appropriate customer-centered strategy framework and its detailed components. This includes elements to address and support (as appropriate) the following client concerns: (a) business strategic direction (considering the related business environment, business drivers, and strategic market positioning); (b) "Customer Maturity Curve" positioning, e.g. mass market, customer segment, or tailored/personalized delivery of value; (c) customer segmentation and targeting; (d) on-going identification of dynamic customer needs; (e) on-going alignment of business delivery capabilities/infrastructure with changing market needs; (f) management of long-running, individual customer relationships; (g) management of profitable, tailored/personalized customer service; and (h) Customer Loyalty Management.

As shown in Figure 2, the results of step 204 are used to analyze business context and strategy (step 205) and analyze customer strategy and information (step 206). Based on these analyses, a Customer-Centered strategy is developed in step 207. The key activities of this phase to support the Loyalty Suite business method are:

(1) Analyze Business Strategy and Data: analyze the
enterprise business strategy and related business context data
to determine their impacts on (and requirements for) an ideal
Customer-Centered Strategy.

5   (2) Analyze Customer Strategy and Data: determine both the
business- and the customer-defined design points for a new,
Customer-Centered Strategy, and/or determine the adequacy of
the existing customer strategy.

(3) Develop Customer-Centered Strategy: develop a
10   customer-centered strategy that ideally aligns with and
supports the enterprise business strategy.

These activities are tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2. Tasks and Work Products for Developing
Customer-Centered Enterprise Strategy, Phase B.

Activity	Task	Work Product
Analyze Business Strategy and Data	Analyze Business Driver Data	Business Driver
	Analyze Business Environment Data	Business Environment
	Analyze Strategic Direction	Strategic Direction
	Analyze Strategic Market Position	Strategic Market Position
Analyze Customer Strategy and Data	Analyze Customer Segmentation Data	Customer Segmentation
	Analyze Targeted Touchpoints Data	Targeted Customer-Audience Touchpoints
	Analyze Customer Wants and Needs	Customer Wants and Needs
	Analyze Customer Wants and Needs Targeted for Investment	Customer Wants and Needs

	Analyze Customer Feedback (Satisfaction Survey, Complaint Log)	Customer Feedback
	Analyze current customer strategy	Baseline Survey
	Create Interim Report (of findings)	Interim Report
Develop Customer-Centered Strategy	Align Customer Requirements with Business Direction	Strategic Fit Assessment
	Select Hypotheses from "CRM Best Practices" Capabilities and Enablers	Hypotheses and Data Framework
	Craft Additional Hypotheses from Client-specific and/or Customer-defined Capabilities and Enablers	Capability Model, Capability Enablers
	Define Scope of Enterprise Processes	Process Identification
	Define Enterprise Architecture Overview	Architecture Overview Diagram
	Create Customer Centered Strategy Documentation	Final Report
	Develop Business Case for Strategy	Business Case, Final Report

In Phase C the Customer Loyalty Roadmap is developed. This phase takes into account the client's existing initiatives and the existing business capabilities to define the required enablers. An assessment is conducted against each of the

5   enablers (Process, Organization, and Technology) to identify the gaps in achieving the Customer-Centered Strategy--that is, areas where the marketing, sales and service aspects of the enterprise are deficient with regard to one or more of the enablers. Initiatives are defined and quantified in step 208

10   (e.g., Cost, Schedule, Priority, Benefit, etc.). A high level Business Case is developed by identifying marketing process

gaps (step 209), identifying sales process gaps (step 210), and identifying service process gaps (step 211). Finally, a Roadmap is developed in step 212, outlining the initiatives required to achieve the Customer-Centered Strategy.

The key activities of this phase to support the Loyalty Suite Business method are as follows:

(1) Identify Enterprise-Level (Cross-process) Gaps versus Best Practices: define the those business capabilities and enablers which the client wishes to target for action. This Enterprise-Wide (or Business-Unit-Level) assessment activity is only for the hypotheses relating to critical Cross-Process capabilities and/or infrastructure. Using the hypotheses of derived CVM and/or CRM business capabilities and enabling infrastructure previously identified in the "Customer Centered Strategy" phase of the Loyalty Suite (strategy hypotheses that desired capabilities and infrastructure exist), work with the client is done to (a) determine the extent to which those cross-process capabilities currently exist within the client business; and (b) determine the extent to which the cross-process enabling infrastructure (processes, organization and technology infrastructure) exists in the client business.

(2) Identify Marketing Process Gaps Against Best Practices: using the hypotheses identified in the "Customer Strategy" phase of the Loyalty Suite (hypotheses that best practices exist), work with the client is done to (a) determine the extent to which the Marketing Process related capabilities currently exist; and (b) determine the extent to which the Marketing Process enabling infrastructure (processes, organization and technology infrastructure) exists in the client business.

(3) Identify Sales Process Gaps against Best Practices: Using the hypotheses identified in the "Customer Strategy" phase of the Loyalty Suite (hypotheses that best practices exist), work with the client is done to (a) determine the

extent to which the Sales Process related capabilities currently exist; and (b) determine the extent to which the Sales Process enabling infrastructure (processes; organization and technology infrastructure) exists in the client business.

5   (4) Identify Service Process Gaps: using the hypotheses identified in the "Customer Strategy" phase of the Loyalty Suite (hypotheses that best practices exist), work with the client is done to (a) determine the extent to which the Service Process related capabilities currently exist; and (b) determine

10   the extent to which the Service Process enabling infrastructure (process, organization and technology infrastructure) exists in the client business.

     (5) Develop Customer Centered Roadmap: develop a Customer Loyalty Roadmap that the client can implement to achieve the

15   objectives of the Customer-Centered Strategy.

     These activities are tabulated in Table 3.

Table 3. Tasks and Work Products for Developing Customer Loyalty Roadmap, Phase C.

Activity	Task	Work Product
Identify Enterprise-Level Gaps vs. Best Practices	Assess Existing Enterprise (Cross-Process Capabilities)	Capability Assessment
	Assess Existing Enterprise (Cross-Platform Infrastructure)	Current Organization Assessment
Identify Marketing Process Gaps	Assess Existing Marketing Process Capabilities and Assess Existing Marketing Process Infrastructure	Capability Model Capability Enablers
Identify Sales Process Gap	Assess Existing Sales Process Capabilities and Assess Existing Sales Process Infrastructure	Capability Model Capability Enablers

Identify Service Process Gap	Assess Existing Service Process Capabilities and Assess Existing Service Process Infrastructure	Capability Model Capability Enablers
Other Processes	(Can be done for other process as required)	
Develop Customer Loyalty Roadmap	Allocate Enterprise Gaps by Process	Capability Model
	Assess existing Client Initiatives	Client Initiatives
	Define Initiatives	Strategic Roadmap
	Define impact of initiatives	Strategic Roadmap
	Analyze Risk	Risk Analysis
	Update Business Case	Business Case
	Update Strategic Fit Assessment	Strategic Fit Assessment
	Develop Customer Loyalty Roadmap	Strategic Roadmap
	Prioritize Initiatives with Client	Preliminary Cost Benefit Estimation
	Finalize Customer Loyalty Roadmap	Strategic Roadmap
	Update Business Case	Business Case

The Customer Focused Processes and Channels engagement model is shown in more detail in Figure 3. By executing the process outlined in Figure 3, the client is enabled to differentiate and attract and retain customers based upon the

5   value provided during key interactions (touchpoints), using customer-facing processes or channels. This process also enables the implementation of an outside-in, customer-defined perspective (e.g., segment-based or personalized, individual-customer-based). This work includes:

(1) Utilizing existing process or channel-specific segmentation and determining an outside-in, customer-defined vision of ideal value delivery at key touchpoints, including customer performance perceptions, and competitive gaps;

5   (2) Identifying business process and/or channel capabilities, organization and infrastructure required to consistently deliver the customer's process or channel vision, needs and wants;

(3) Providing a gap analysis versus current process or
10   channel capabilities and infrastructure; and

(4) Recommending process, organization, and/or technology projects and initiatives: (a) Quickly-performed projects for immediate benefits, and (b) Longer term, major projects.

The process shown in Figure 3 begins with development of a
15   framework including hypotheses and data (step 301). An inside-out view of customer expectations (wants and needs) is determined in step 302. This is followed by determining an outside-in view of customer wants and needs in step 303. The outside-in view of customer expectations (wants and needs) is
20   validated in step 304. Customer needs are prioritized for action/investment in step 305. A capability model and key enablers are developed in step 306. This leads to a recommendation of target Customer-Centric initiatives in step 307. The key activities of this engagement model to support
25   the Loyalty Suite business method are:

(1) Develop Framework including Hypotheses and Data: identify and educate the core team and secure commitment to the common approach and plans used to execute the engagement. In addition, hypotheses are solidified and a process is begun to
30   identify the sources and the adequacy of existing data required to fulfill the engagement objectives and hypotheses. The data framework specifies the sources of information identified during the kickoff meeting or interviews with key client stakeholders and reviews of existing client business and

customer information documentation.

     (2) Determine Inside-Out view of Business Environment and Customer Needs: the objective of this activity is to understand the client's business environment and the potential benefits and linkages between the engagement and the client's business strategy, goals, objectives and issues. The client's understanding of the key customer interaction points and customer wants and needs are also determined. The information needed to perform the business environment analysis is gathered in interviews and workshops with various client personnel.

     (3) Determine Outside-In view of Customer Wants and Needs: understand the client's business environment and the potential benefits and linkages between the engagement and the client's business strategy, goals, objectives and issues. The client's understanding of the key customer interaction points and customer wants and needs is also determined. The information needed to perform the business environment analysis is gathered in interviews and workshops with various client personnel.

     (4) Prioritize Customer Needs for Action/Investment: the external customer viewpoint is reconciled with the client's brand image, business strategy and the goals of the engagement. Customer needs to be targeted for action are also determined.

     (5) Develop Capability Model and Key Enablers: identify the client's business capabilities and infrastructure required to provide the targeted customer needs identified during the "Target Customer Needs for Action/Investment" activity.

     (6) Recommend Target Customer-Centric Initiatives: all of the data discovered during this engagement is used to develop a prioritized set of final recommendations for improvement projects.

     These activities are tabulated in Table 4.

Table 4. Customer Focused Processes and Channels

Activity	Task	Work Product
Develop Hypotheses and Data Framework	Create Hypotheses and Data Framework	Hypotheses and Data Framework
	Request and Gather Documentation from Client	Baseline Survey
Determine Inside-Out View of Customer Wants and Needs	Conduct Interview and Workshops with Stakeholders	Interview Notes
	Understand Client Business Goals and Linkages to Project	Strategic Fit Assessment
	Identify Client's View of Moments of Truth	Targeted Customer-Audience Touchpoints
	Determine Adequacy of Data and Update Date Framework regarding Missing Data	Data Framework
Determine Outside-In View of Customer Wants and Needs	Develop Customer Segmentation	Customer Segmentation, Data Framework
	Prepare Focus Groups	Meeting Documentation
	Validate and Prioritize Moments of Truth	Targeted Customer-Audience Touchpoints
	Identify Customer Wants and Needs	Customer Wants and Needs
Validate Outside-In View of Customer Wants and Needs	Design Quantitative Survey	
	Conduct Quantitative Market Research	Customer Wants and Needs
	Analyze and Summarize Market Research	Final Report

Prioritize Customer Wants and Needs for Action/Investment	Review Quantitative Survey Results with Client	Briefed Team
	Compare Internal Client View to Customer View	Customer Wants and Needs
	Align Business Goals and Objectives with Top Customer Wants and Needs	Strategic Fit Assessment
	Develop Interim Report	Interim Report
Develop Capability Model and Key Enablers	Prepare for Value Management Workshop	Meeting Documentation
	Identify and Assess Essential Capabilities	Capability Model
	Identify and Assess Key Enablers	Capability Enablers
Recommend Customer-Centric Initiatives	Prioritize Opportunities	Critical Issues Opportunities and Recommendations
	Compile Final Report	Final Report

The Customer Loyalty Management System 105 provides a blueprint or roadmap for becoming customer centered. It develops a prioritized set of manageable project initiatives in support a client's desired Customer Loyalty capabilities.

5 Based on the key measures and supporting data for each initiative, a composite index of customer value is developed, resulting in the creation of a Customer Value Index, as shown in Figure 4. A closed-loop cycle is proposed for the index to be embedded into existing business processes to change behavior

10 at customer interaction points. Finally, a test environment tests the index based on actual client data. This work includes:

(1) Confirmation of the client's customer loyalty capabilities.

(2) Translating and aligning strategies and goals into a balanced set of indicators for customer loyalty.

(3) Developing key measures, gathering supporting data for each initiative and developing a composite customer value index.

(4) Identifying and segmenting customers based on their "loyalty" and "value" to the client using data mining techniques. The mining techniques are used to discover what factors reflect customer loyalty and value. The analysis process uses available client customer, sales and service history information as well as external demographic data. The information is analyzed using data mining techniques.

(5) Assessing the informational technology environment for Customer Value Index.

(6) Creating a Customer Value Index graphical user interface (GUI) prototype, based on a client application selected as part of this engagement.

As shown in Figure 4, the Customer Value Index process begins with a review of the client's business and information technology (IT) environment in step 401. Based on this review, a Customer Value Index (CVI) and customer loyalty management approach is developed in step 402. Finally, the CVI and customer loyalty solution strategy are tested in step 403. The key activities of this engagement model to support the Loyalty Suite business method are:

(1) Review Client Business and IT Environment: understand the client's business, organization and IT environment in preparation for defining (a) a Customer Value Index (CVI) and (b) Customer Loyalty Management (CLM) opportunities.

(2) Develop CVI and Customer Loyalty Management Approach: confirm the client's consensus on the definitions of each capability and breaks down the desired capabilities into manageable project initiatives. Based on the key measures and supporting data for each initiative, a composite index of

customer value is developed. A closed-loop cycle is proposed (as opposed to implemented), where the index is embedded into existing business processes to change behavior at customer interaction points.

5   (3) Test and Define Customer Loyalty Management Approach: project initiatives are prioritized based on CVI and data quality test results and other measures of cost/benefit. In addition, the overall CVI solution strategy for each of the top CVI project initiatives is defined.

10   These activities are tabulated in Table 5.

Table 5. Customer Value Index

Activity	Task	Work Product
Review Client Business and IT Environment	Confirm Business Context	Business Environment
	Confirm Customer Wants and Needs	Customer Wants and Needs
	Confirm Business Issues and Goals	Strategic Direction
	Confirm Current Organization	Current Organization Description
	Confirm Client Business and Environment	Business Environment
	Confirm Current Information Systems Environment	Current IT Environment
	Identify Client's Internal View of Customer Needs	Customer Wants and Needs
Develop Customer Value Index (CVI) and Customer Loyalty Management Approach	Confirm Opportunities and Desired Capabilities	Capability Model
	Confirm Capability Enablers	Capability Enablers

	Confirm Capability Gaps, Shortcomings and Deficiencies	Capability Assessment
	Define Solution Areas (CRM) * Determine Business Units included in Analysis * Develop CVI Key Measurements * Determine Required Data Sources and Elements to support key CVI measures	Solution Areas
	Develop High Level Subject Area Model (BI)	Subject Area Model
	Develop CVI and Loyalty Management Approach * Construct CVI * Propose Loyalty Management Process * Establish Environment to Test Loyalty Management Approach	Business Event List, Future Process/ Function Attributes, Prototype Environment
Test and Define "CVI for Customer Loyalty"	Formulate a Cost/Benefit Impact Analysis (BI)	Benefit Impact Analysis
	Validate Solution Area Business Case	Business Case
	Conduct Solution Area Data Discovery: * Construct CVI * Propose Loyalty Management Process * Establish Environment to Test Loyalty Management Approach	Data Migration Maps, External Data Reference Assessment, Logical Data Model, Physical Database Design, User Interface Prototype
	Document Results of CVI Analysis	Critical Issues Opportunities and Recommendations
	Confirm Project Initiatives	Solution Areas
	Develop Project Initiatives Release Plan	Release Plan

The formulation of the hypothesis and data framework involves a set of activities at the core of the Loyalty Suite business method, since in these activities the practitioner collects, defines, tests and validates the readiness of a

5   client to develop a customer loyalty strategy and measure them against best practices. The examples in these charts apply to the Readiness Phase A activity (Develop Hypothesis and Data Framework) shown in Figure 5. These examples are used to illustrate the process, but this process can be used in

10   multiple ways to test and validate best practices hypotheses. This process can also be automated using a visual tool with a database.

In Figure 5, the hypothesis and data framework is shown as a table 501 which is populated by data from a proposal 502. The

15   table 501 can be multiple tables which are "stacked" to create a multi-dimensional array for analyzing relationships, dependencies, etc. The data accumulated in the hypothesis and data framework is analyzed in a moments of truth (MOT) workshop 503 in which client and customer priorities are assigned. The

20   results of this MOT workshop are used to perform market research 504, the result of which is a strategic alignment of values, capabilities and enablers that are analyzed in a value management workshop 505. The client benefit is rated against the client/customer impact 506 to develop priorities 507. This

25   process is called opportunity prioritization; the outputs of this process are recommendations 508.

Figure 6 illustrates a hypothesis and data framework in more detail. The hypothesis and data framework is a set of tools and templates including a plurality of hypotheses 601,

30   602, 603 etc. and a plurality of questions 611, 612 etc. which are used to determine which facts need to be collected in response to issues and objectives 600. The questions are checked at 621, 622 to produce a matrix 630 of data sources that identifies the relevant source of information needed to

respond to a question.

More particularly, the hypothesis and data framework components are as follows:

(1) Hypothesis - a potential conclusion

5   (2) Key Question - probes the hypothesis

(3) Check Question - tests the hypothesis

(4) Content Outline - results from testing hypothesis

(5) Layout - physical array of data, including results

(6) Sources - interviews, documents, observations

10   (7) Checks - validity of data gathered

(8) Staff - assigned to data gathering

(9) Time - required for data gathering

Referring again to Figure 6, a hypothesis and data framework is
15 developed in order to provide (a) a logical approach and
structure to execute the scope of work necessary to meet
engagement objectives and (b) a focus on critical data to be
collected and analyzed while economizing time and effort for
the consulting team and participants.

20   Figure 7 illustrates the process for developing a
hypothesis and data framework. The first step 701 is to
identify the objectives and issues. This is done by utilizing
the proposal, supplemented by interviews with key client
executives and stakeholders. The second step 702 is to develop
25 the hypotheses. Working with the team, statements (hypotheses)
are developed for each objective, which when proven or refuted
would support or achieve the objective. Next, in step 703,
questions (primary) and check questions (secondary) are
developed which focus on collecting relevant facts and findings
30 to derive the conclusions to support the objectives. This data
is then used in step 704 to create a matrix of data sources.
Data sources are then identified that must be used to collect
relevant facts and findings, correlated to the data collection
method. Finally, in step 705, documentation formats are output.

These include guides, outlines and checklists.

By way of example, assume that the client is the ABC Co. The hypotheses (to be tested) are that the ABC Co. has the characteristics required to be a world-class, customer-focused company. Specifically, the hypotheses may be listed as follows:

(1) ABC Co. has a mission, vision, and strategy which are easily understood and widely communicated.

(2) Business decisions are based upon these and are focused upon market segments.

(3) Highest value/leverage market segments are identified and targeted.

(4) Moments of Truth (Value) are identified, by segment.

(5) Needs and wants are known by MOT and by segment (customer vision), e.g. Basic/Satisfiers/Attractors.

(6) Customer needs and priorities and performance perceptions are known, by segment.

(7) ABC Co. performance improvement priorities are established (basic, satisfier, attractor "gaps").

(8) Necessary ABC Co. process capabilities are present and working.

(9) Required ABC Co. infrastructure enablers are present and functioning.

(10) Customer-defined infrastructure improvements/investments are identified and prioritized.

(11) An ongoing process is in place to monitor customer value, and to use customer value to arrive at business decisions.

By discussing the extent to which each of these hypotheses is true, "gaps" may be identified and appropriate corrective action may be taken.

Figures 8A to 8F show the hypothesis and data structure for the example of the ABC Co. Several additional hypotheses could be developed relating to the ABC Co. of this example. These might include statements about ABC Co. beliefs regarding

customers' needs/wants/perceptions and "customer satisfaction," or other hypotheses relating directly to business issues, such as the statement "Improving customer call center service will result in reduced customer attrition and increased

5   profitability." All this data is integrated into a matrix of data sources to collect the essential facts and findings, as shown in Figure 9. In this example, the lack of data regarding customer needs reveals that external marketing research is required, as shown in Figure 10.

10   The Loyalty Suite of the present invention is a set of pre-defined activities and tasks that are structured for repeatability. It therefore permits delivery, in a consistent manner and with predictable results, of recommendations to a client for planning, targeting and managing profitable customer

15   relationships that take into account all of the processes necessary to achieve customer loyalty. The Loyalty Suite business method uses benchmarking data and industry best practices to provide industry specific criteria for measuring performance.

20   While the invention has been described in terms of specific embodiments, it is evident in view of the foregoing description that numerous alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the invention is intended to encompass all such

25   alternatives, modifications and variations which fall within the scope and spirit of the invention and the following claims.